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REVOLUTION IN ABYSSINIA

Addis Ababa Blood Bath

Rome, May 29.—A revolt in Abyssinia with large-scale battles near the capital, Addis Ababa, in one of which 300 dead were left on the ground, was reported tonight in Italian newspapers.

According to these reports an attempt was made to ambush the Crown Prince of Abyssinia, Asfaou Ougssan (son of the Emperor Haile Selassie).

N.E. England Railways Strike-Bound

London, May 29.—Railway communications between London and the North-East of England were slowed to a near-halt today by a strike of locomotive crews against schedules which would cause them to sleep away from home.

Earlier indications that there would be a complete paralysis were not confirmed, however.

A few trains were operated from King's Cross, London terminal, but passengers, forewarned of the railwaymen's week-end "token strike," were few.

A British Railways spokesman said at noon today that of 889 drivers and firemen on the North-Eastern and Eastern region due to come to work today, 263 actually reported for duty.

There was no official indication of the total number of railwaymen affected by the stoppage. Newspaper estimates had put the figure as high as 10,000. Today's strike was the second of a series of 24-hour Sunday stoppages staged by the footplate men in defiance of union orders to leave the dispute to settlement by negotiation.

A statement from the Railways Executive, which runs the nationalised railway system, said that the lodging of railwaymen away from home was a long established practice, recognised and confirmed by national agreement between the former railway companies and the trade unions, and was essential to the efficient and economical working of long distance traffic.

The Executive added that only a small proportion of the staff, 96 men out of 5,430 drivers and firemen on the Edinburgh-London route, were affected, having to stay away from home about one night a week.—Reuter.

30 Children Drowned

Manila, May 29.—Thirty-eight passengers, including 30 children, were reported today from the southern port city of Cebu to have perished between Wednesday night and Thursday morning when the motor-propelled banca (sail-boat) Providence sank while she was en route from Leyte Island to the Cebu coastal town of Bogo.

According to the chief of the police of Cebu city there are so far 55 survivors, the report added.

One of the survivors, Mrs. Francisco Sanico de Sapiad, 35, told the authorities that the boat struck something and began to sink immediately.

This was corroborated by another survivor, Mr. Miguel Arcubut, 29, who said that he was talking to the captain of the vessel when the boat hit some object and sank.

The mishap is considered to be one of the worst sea disasters in Cebu city's marine history in years.—Reuter.

The despatches, published under the date-line Djibouti (French Somaliland) reported that the rebellion broke out a few days ago and that after one battle near the capital, Government forces withdrew "to avoid causing a spreading of the revolt."

On May 18, according to the reports, the rebels ambushed a military column which was to have included the Crown Prince.

But the Prince was not in the car, which bore the Royal insignia, and escaped the hail of machine-gun bullets which ripped into the back seats.

The Prince's Secretary, who was in the column, sent an immediate call for aid and troops rushed to the scene between the capital and Deasie, and beat off the rebels.

Three hundred dead, many of them horribly mutilated, were said to have been left lying on the ground.

The reports said that Italians still living in Abyssinia helped to convey the Emperor's troops to the battle.

The reports were carried in most of Rome's newspapers, including the usually well-informed Messaggero.—Reuter.

TERRORIST GANGS ROUTED

Singapore, May 29.—Security forces flushed out three terrorist gangs in Selangor and Johore yesterday, killing five bandits, according to reports received here today.

The 20 bandits engaged in the attack in Selangor all were uniformed. Their leader, who escaped, had a black shirt with three gold stars on the collar.

A British sergeant was wounded in the fight.—Reuter.

Berlin Rly Stalemate

Berlin, May 29.—The three-day rail strike in Berlin was still stalemated with no sign of an early settlement. Major General Geoffrey Bourne, British commandant, called on the Russian zone railway management to end the strike by meeting the demands of 16,000 strikers who want their pay in the Western currency.

He told the railway director, Wilhelm Krefkemeier, that the strike breakers could not operate railroads, "not only because of technicalities involved but also because of solidarity of all workers where justice is involved." —United Press.

Shanghai Has New Mayor

Shanghai, May 30.—General Chen Yi, whose armies conquered this city, has assumed the post of Mayor of Shanghai and the head of the People's City Government following the completion of the take-over of Municipal administration.

The appointment was made by the Communist Central authorities who also appointed three Deputy Mayors, Mr. Tseng Shan, Mr. Pan Han-nien and Mr. Wei Kue.

The establishment of the new People's City Government of Shanghai followed the inauguration of the Military Central Commission of which General Chen Yi is also Chairman ex-officio.

General Chen Yi has had a brilliant career in public administration and military service since his return from France following the end of the first world war.

One of the key men in the Chinese Communist Government, General Chen led Communist guerrilla warfare against the invading Japanese during the years 1937 and 1945 in the mountainous border regions of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. He also played an important part in the defeat of Nationalist armies in the battles of Huaihow and Pengpu last winter which led to the crossing last month of the Yangtze River and the capture of Nanking and Shanghai.

The take-over of nine municipal bureaus was completed yesterday afternoon.

It is learned that the old regime's Kiangsu High Court and the Shanghai District Court will soon be transformed into People's Tribunals. For some days, staff members of the two Courts have been making preparations for handing over the tribunals to the Security Maintenance Commission. Those judges, secretaries and clerks retained in the tribunals have all documents, records and files held in readiness for handing over.

LABOUR SUPPORT
Support to the People's Liberation Army was pledged by members of 360 local labour organisations and members of the People's Federation in a manifesto distributed here yesterday afternoon.

Representing the collective sentiment of about 1,000,000 members, the manifesto enthusiastically applauded the achievements of the People's Liberation Army in swiftly occupying Shanghai and other large cities and said that the Shanghai industrial population will back up the Communist programme for the recovery of Greater Shanghai and assist in ridding up subversive elements or saboteurs of the nation's or people's material resources.

The document appeals for the early resumption of industrial production and the re-opening of business enterprises and schools.

It pledged full-hearted co-operation with the Military Central Commission in attaining these objectives.

The People's Federation is composed of 21 member associations including the Students' Union, the Women's Federation, the Educational and Cultural Workers' Union, the Chinese Technicians' Association and others.—Reuter.

Vyshinsky And Three Power Plan

REACTIONS TODAY

Paris, May 29.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, was hard at work today studying the three Western Powers' plan for German economic and political unity.

He is believed to have telephoned Moscow to consult the Soviet Government on the Western plan which, observers here declare, calls for steps amounting to a complete revolution in the present structure of organisation in the Soviet zone.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, hope to hear his opinion at the conference table in the Palais Rose tomorrow.

Mr. Vyshinsky heard details of the Western plan at yesterday's session of the Council of Foreign Ministers who have now completed a week's work in Paris.

DIRECTLY COUNTER
The Western plan, calling for a federal German government with the accession of the Soviet zone to the West German Bonn Constitution, runs directly counter to Mr. Vyshinsky's proposal for a return to four-Power control.

Although the first week's work has been dismissed by most commentators as one of no progress, both sides have now stated clearly what they see as the future development of Germany.

It now remains open to the four Ministers to pass to the three remaining items on their agenda—the Berlin problem, including currency, a German peace treaty, and an Austrian peace treaty—or to see whether any common ground short of full German unity can be achieved.—Reuter.

US Official Killed In Collision

Washington, May 29.—William Alexander Julian, Treasurer of the United States and former power in Ohio Democratic politics, was killed today in a head-on automobile collision at nearby Bethesda, Maryland.

The other car was driven by William Ellis, a 37-year-old negro, who suffered severe lacerations.

Mr. Julian's car was so badly smashed a rescue squad had to remove him from the wreckage.

While seldom in the public eye, Mr. Julian had the highly important job of taking in and paying out all Federal money. He was appointed Treasurer by President Roosevelt in June 1933, partly in recognition of his work in the 1932 Presidential campaign which swept Mr. Roosevelt into the White House.

Reporters who covered the Treasury said Mr. Julian was so adverse to publicity he sometimes refused even to speak to them. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Julian had been en route to the golf club for his customary Sunday morning game when the collision occurred.

His name appears on all United States bills issued since he took office and Treasury officials estimated he had "earned" about US\$88,000,000.—United Press.

Their Daddies Are On The Way To H.K.



Infuriated Strikers Slay U.S. Engineer

La Paz, May 29.—One United States mining engineer, Floyd Erickson, was shot through the head and killed by infuriated strikers at the Patino tin mines, it was learned today.

An unconfirmed report from the mining region said five other U.S. engineers, one Argentine and seven Bolivian Patino executives had "apparently" been killed also. One American escaped.

All 15 men were seized as hostages when 2,000 tin miners struck yesterday.

Erickson's death was reported by Wilbur Cook, who managed to escape from the labour union headquarters where the embattled workers were holding their hostages. Cook was badly beaten and collapsed after he reached safety.

Mr. James Espy, U.S. Charge d'Affaires in La Paz, was informed of Erickson's fate by Alberto Maricao Pando, executive vice-president of Patino Mines and Enterprises. Mr. Espy is urgently trying to confirm or deny the telephone report of the deaths of all but one of the hostages.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS
Dispatches indicated troops and miners were battling. Troops garrisoned in the region moved against the miners' building and the government ordered reinforcements.

An official communiqué said about 3,000 men were going on an army plane rushed from La Paz evacuated about 20 American engineers and their wives and children. Thirty-three American women and children also were flown out of nearby Anzaco.

The miners, few of whom can read or write, stopped work to protest against the arrest and deportation of Juan Lechin, Bolivia's most powerful labour leader and head of the Tin Miners' Union. They also were aroused at the arrest of four of their leaders.

The government charged that Lechin was connected with followers of the late Lieut.-Colonel Guaberto Villarroel and other subversive elements, including the Communists, and was the master mind of a vast plot to overthrow the Bolivian government.

The Villarroel regime was overthrown in 1946 in a popular revolution in which the colonel was slain.

SORTIE REPULSED
Shouting "Long live the revolution" and "Glory to Villarroel," the miners broke into the homes of the American engineers and dragged them off to headquarters, to hold them captive until Lechin and other leaders had returned.

Troops commanded by Colonel Rindallo were stationed in the region to protect the mines and especially the dynamite depots.

These youngsters at Glen Parva Barracks, near Leicester, England, are fascinated by the clicking bolt of a rifle. They come by it naturally for their fathers are all members of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Leicestershire Regiment, which has sailed to reinforce British troops in Hong-kong.

130 Holiday Deaths

Chicago, May 29.—Holiday accident deaths soared to 130, but the nation appeared to be observing a comparatively safe Memorial Day holiday.

A United Press survey showed that 130 persons had lost their lives since Friday night, including 71 on highways, 17 by drowning and 42 in miscellaneous mishaps.

With two-thirds of the long holiday nearly gone, the death toll is running behind the 453 deaths recorded over the Memorial Day holiday last year and 482 in 1947.

The traffic toll, despite an estimated 30,000,000 cars on the road, also appeared to be lagging behind the National Council's estimate of 215 deaths for the weekend.—United Press.

Chiang Kai-Shek Directed Defence Of Shanghai

Shanghai, May 29.—Reliable Chinese sources today disclosed that during the siege of Shanghai, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek spent three weeks in the city directing its defence. His whereabouts were so secret that only a few top officials saw him.

The Generalissimo, who retired in January as President of China, spent most of his time aboard the cruiser, Taitung, and Shanghai censors allowed this report to slip through.

Reliable Chinese sources related Chiang's movement as follows: He arrived from Ningpo on April 12 aboard the cruiser, Taitung. Ningpo has been captured by the Communists and Chiang's ancestral home is presumably overrun by Red troops.

He lived aboard the cruiser, anchored at Point Island in the Whangpoo seven miles from downtown Shanghai until April 28, when he moved to the Officers' Morale Endeavour Association's hotel in French town. On May 4, he moved back to the cruiser.

He left for Kuling, former international settlement, at Amoy, on May 19 during the eighth day of the battle for Shanghai when the Communists were pushing across Pootung toward the Whangpoo River. Six days later Shanghai was occupied.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Well Meant, But Unnecessary

WHILE the suggestion of the "Economist" that future affairs between Hongkong and China should be supervised by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Southeast Asia Commissioner-General, has the merit of being novel, this is not likely to make it any more endearing to the Colony. Frankly, it is difficult to follow the line of argument put forward by this London journal. Hongkong, it is suggested, is likely to be made a test case for the British Government, and while this may turn out to be correct, we still cannot appreciate the necessity for inventing Mr. Malcolm MacDonald with special powers to deal with any situation that may eventually arise between Hongkong and Communist China. The "Economist" anticipates a "cold war" in the Far East, by which, presumably it means an economic blockade of Hongkong by a new Chinese Government. Assuming such to be the intention of the Communists, it remains pertinent to point out that a similar experiment by the Russians in Germany has not only failed to achieve its original purpose, but has seriously boomeranged to the detriment of living conditions in Eastern Germany, which is controlled by the Soviets. The economy of China, admittedly, is not wholly dependent upon Hongkong, but it is essential for the normal flow of trade to and from the south and southwestern provinces, and the Communists, by imposing an economic blockade of the Colony, might easily cut off their nose in order to spite their face. Any initiative for a "cold war" in this part of the world must come from the Chinese Communists, for we have already stated our intentions with a degree of clarity: they are maintenance of the status quo and as much freedom of trade between Hongkong and the hinterland as can be carried out to mutual advantage. The Communists have still to show their hand. If it be one of obstruction and veiled hostility,

the test case prophesied by the "Economist" will become a reality, but whether the handling of it will call for any higher level than the British Embassy is a debatable point: it is certainly not clear just why, at this stage, the British Government should regard it necessary to take the step of handing over to Mr. MacDonald duties which normally are fulfilled by the British Ambassador to China, in collaboration with the Governor of Hongkong. The very act may well make the Communists suspicious of our motives and intentions. Nor can we acknowledge, with any sense of satisfaction, the "Economist's" implied suggestion that only a person such as the Commissioner-General can be trusted to understand the mind of the British Cabinet and be able to interpret it when it comes to action. In its other point—that the defence of Hongkong cannot be conducted by the Governor and his Military Commander sitting at the end of a cable line—the journal appears to be assuming that a military attack against Hongkong can be kept within the limits of a local incident. It is impossible to share the point of view, and clearly the Imperial Government does not think along such lines, inasmuch that a Co-ordinated Defence Committee for Southeast Asia, which includes Hongkong, is not only in existence, but frequently conducts conferences. In this respect, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, as Commissioner-General, and his military advisers in Southeast Asia, are already empowered to deal with Hongkong in the event of any military assault against the Colony. Such an attack would become a test case, not only for the future of Hongkong, but the rest of the world, for it would be the signal of another international conflict. The suggestion made by the "Economist" is recognised as being well meant, but its usefulness is not so apparent.



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WOMANSENSE

The New Plunge



By PRUNELLA WOOD

THE plunging neckline closing with self-fabric buttons to the self-fabric belt creates new interest in this basic frock. The odd fashion fact, quite opposed to the anatomical position, is that most city wardrobes the year around would reveal a backbone of black sheer, if analysed. The enduring strength of this silky support is unbelievable, even although it persists year on end.

Here is a new summer black, tissue, full, on the slightly formal side and "nuptial" to both daytime and after-dark occasions when something more important than a strictly tailored or wash dress is indicated. The narrow hanging skirt is tucked horizontally and flatly below the centre belt for a soft touch which is echoed by slash bows terminating at the elbow length sleeves.

Teachers, Parents OK Sex Facts on Film

PORTLAND.—The University of Oregon's sex-education film "Human Growth" designed to teach the facts of life to junior high school students, has been widely acclaimed by teachers and parents throughout the nation, a survey by the university indicates.

Only in New York State was there serious opposition to the use of the film, according to preliminary results of a poll. The film explains by narrative and animated movies the biological functions of the body, the process of childbirth, prenatal growth and the development of babies into adolescents. Produced by Eddie Albert in Hollywood, the colour film is sponsored by the E. C. Brown University. It has been distributed in the United States for classroom showings under direction of school teachers.

Findings based on 73 responses to 101 questionnaires sent to users of the film showed that teachers and parents generally were enthusiastic over this modern method of teaching sex.—United Press.

Gardening Tip

GIVE all vines sun at least once a week. Soil should be kept damp but not water-logged, and leaves should be wiped occasionally with clear water. If your ivy is infected with scale, the leaf ribs and a sticky deposit below them—scrub them off with soap and a small brush; rinse leaves with clear water. Vines may also become infected with red spider mites. Prevent either by using thorough dust or giving a weekly bath in cool water.

A group of 69 children, between 13 and 17 years of age, all of whom were below normal in intelligence, were also given glutamic acid daily for a period of six months. The improvement of the intelligence in some of these patients was outstanding. The most striking changes appeared in those who were the most seriously retarded mentally. It was found that there was more improvement in the "tasks" which required thought than in those involving muscular movement. In many

A "Brain Food"

By HERMANN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

PEOPLE, particularly scientists, have been laughing for years at the old idea that fish acts as brain food. Today, it doesn't seem quite so funny. There are no better grounds now than there ever were for thinking that fish can add so much as one cubic to your mental stature, but there is a very good scientific possibility that certain other foods, or rather food parts, can indeed increase mental power.

Modern research indicates that there are three substances used by the brain. These are glucose, which is sugar, lactic acid, and glutamic acid. The last named is one of the amino acids which make up the proteins in such foods as meat, milk, eggs, beans, and peas.

The action of the brain can be compared to giving a chemical substance such as ammonia or caffeine. These chemicals stimulate the brain by speeding up the utilisation of naturally occurring substances. However, the use of many of these stimulants is followed by a period of depression.

Brain Action

Glutamic acid may stimulate brain action by providing more material on which naturally occurring stimulants, such as secretions from the adrenal glands, can act.

Tests on rats show that giving glutamic acid improves their ability to run through a series of winding passages called a maze.

Glutamic acid was also tested on eight patients, ranging in age from 8 to 26 years, whose mentality was below normal. It was found that with a daily dose of the glutamic acid, the intelligence quota of these patients rose a significant amount.

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Lying Begins At Home

By GARRY CLEVEL AND MYERS, Ph.D.

LIKE charity, lying begins at home, and nearly always the child tells his first lie to his parents. Almost always, too, his parents cause his first lying and tempt him more than anybody else to lie later.

There are two groups of parents who make liars of their children: those who deliberately lie to these children and to others in their presence; those who, though very conscientious and upright themselves, often tempt their children, unawares, to lie.

We are very eager that our children do right not only in our presence but also in our absence. So when we suppose the tot, as soon as he can talk, has done something "naughty" which we did not see him do, we ask him if he did it, and it usually is about something we know very well that he did. Innocently, at first, the little tyke says without hesitation that he did it. Wishing to cause him not to do this again, we may punish him. After a number of such experiences he learns to be more practical; he lies. Then we proceed to cross-question him until he confesses, when he gets punished again. The chances are we tell him he was punished not only for the confessed-to deed but also for his lying. And this may be the first time he has heard the word lie or lying.

Avoids Punishment

In his little head he works out the idea that if he had lied better he would not have been caught and punished. Therefore, when he is charged again with having done some naughty deed out of our sight, he tries to be more skillful at escaping being found out; he tries to lie with more dexterity. All the while he has gained more and more practice at lying and we have set the stage for his practice at it. Anyway, while we suppose we have punished him for the misdeed he finally confesses to, he figures he was

punished for being found out, for not lying with sufficient skill.

Facts Or Fantasy

Wise parents neither scold nor punish the young child for "imaginary lies" (which really are not lies at all). They would not charge the child with falsehood when he is only getting facts and fantasies mixed up. The child whose parents have a good imagination themselves rarely or never is late in years at discriminating between the real and unreal.

But if your child as late as the age of six or older should seem to have trouble over confusing facts with fantasies, you could help him by reading or telling him some wild yarns and labelling them as such; also by having him tell you similar yarns. Then you could help him further by relating accurately a simple real experience both you and he had witnessed, and having him also relate a like true experience. For further practice, read or tell this child a number of accounts, some factual, some fanciful, and have him label each. Then you might profitably train him later at telling you a true story followed by a fanciful one, and so on.

Deliberately Lies

But when your child deliberately lies to you, knowing at the time that you as well as he has the facts, without any doubt, tell him he has lied and deal with him as you consider wise. Suppose you make your daughter sit in a chair without amusement for 30 minutes because she disobeyed the rule "No running indoors," and she says, "I was not running, even though she knows you saw her running with your own eyes. You might be wise to add 30 more minutes in the chair for her deliberate lie. Some other punishment might be better. Anyway, when a child lies to you in the face of the facts he knows you have, you should deal pretty sternly with him.

However, it is very rare that a child lies so openly. Nearly always he lies when his parents don't have the objective facts and can get them only by having a trial. If they can get them at all. Even then the child rarely confesses until after he has lied many more times. He usually always the child often put on trial grows more skillful at lying and more dexterous at deceit. Nearly always he has the vantage ground. But it rarely is the present case that this case on the child's future ways. Even though you know him this time and make him confess, will this experience cause him to be less deceptive later? Usually, the trial only builds the wall higher and thicker between the child and parent.

The big problem is to make the child want to be truthful and honest henceforth. To this end the biggest help will be a growing regard by the child and parent for each other as persons. Build up this natural esteem and the child will have the strongest possible armour against deceit. In the meanwhile, protect your child from further temptations you are pretty sure he is not able to withstand.

Flower Accessory



By AUCH ALDEN

THERE'S one thing about the simple little black frock, trim with a plume of black lace. A fan, covered with matching pale pink petals complements the enticing ensemble.

If Your Skin Is Temperamental



If you have a sensitive skin, you might like to use a cleansing cream now and then. Pour in palm, moisten and spread on face; leave until dry.

By HELEN FOLLETT

COMPLEXIONS, like individuals, have different characteristics. Some skins are amiable, agreeable to almost any kind of soap or cream. Others are temperamental. A touch of soap suds and they flare up, feel sensitive, make themselves as obnoxious as possible.

The victim of this affliction does a good deal of bawling about it, and her lamentations are justified. Sometimes it is necessary to forego the use of soap, even the mildest. Or, she can use a cleansing cream, leaving it on the skin, dry a wash cloth in soapy water, press close to the flesh, then rinse soap and use cream away. This system works in some cases.

As a rule it is wise to use a soap substitute, such as a cleansing cream. These delightful preparations can be found on all cosmetic counters. Mix the meal with "warm" water, apply to face and leave on until dry. Go over the flesh lightly. A sensitive skin requires the gentlest treatment. Rinse with warm water and anoint with cream. Fold a towel around your hands, start tapping on the throat, working upward slowly. This method of drying acts as a mild massage treatment, stimulating the blood streams, uplifting the glands to be about their business, toning delicate fibres. To rub the towel in wide circles over the cheeks is a bad plan in any case; it sends the flesh up in folds around the eyes, encourages turkey tracks to form. In nearly all cases of this kind a cream rouge will be found more agreeable than the compact.

Apply it in little dots, one at the far corner of the eye, one just below the eye, another on the cheek, forming a triangle. Then place a dot in the centre of the triangle. With gentle manipulations, blend the applications together. It is a nice idea to leave a little white spot in the centre of the synthetic blush. Nature often does that, and the rule now is to have make-up look as natural as possible.

Let's Eat Cooking a Whole Meal In The Oven Will Save Fuel

"HOW'S dinner coming along?" I asked the Chef. He opened the oven door. "Take a look! There's the lamb and string bean casserole, the potatoes are baking, the corn is scalloping in the Mexican pot, and on the top rack we have those cottage puffs that you suggested, all baking at the same time, by the one heat; so we save the fuel."

"How long will it take to prepare the dinner?" I inquired.

"A little over an hour," he said. "This meal is quite time-saving."

With Lemon Sauce

"The cottage puffs will taste delicious served warm with a nice lemon sauce," I said.

"They are very similar to the American cottage pudding," he observed. "But I think it is much better to use the large cup cake pans. They are what you call more personal."

"You mean individual," I smiled.

"Of course, the puffs can be varied. A half-cup of chopped raw apple or peach can be added, or you can use stoned cherries or blueberries in season; or raisins or dried figs or dates."

"Mixed in with the flour?"

"Yes, and when fruit is added I like to dust the tops with a little granulated sugar and grated orange or lemon rind before baking."

"This dessert is also very economical," observed the Chef. "It does not need much shortening and only two eggs. And it is enough for two or three meals. These puffs will keep for several days, when they can be reheated and served with a different sauce—perhaps chocolate or butterscotch."

Cut In Halves

"Or they can cut in halves and put together with sweetened fresh or thawed fruit like shortcake," I suggested. "In that case I like to serve them with a honey-lemon cream sauce."

"You know this business of the dessert is very important. It gives a final glamour to the meal," the Chef added with enthusiasm.

"Which is, certainly true, for we judge a meal by our final impression. One of the most famous and popular restaurants in the country has built its reputation largely on excellent desserts. These are not elaborate French pastries or confections, but perfectly prepared

pies, home-made cakes, perfect ice creams and delicious hot puddings, such as the steamed ginger pudding, cabinet pudding, baked apple dumplings, and string bean casserole. Indian pudding and cottage puffs are giving in this column. We shall continue to give you more such recipes, for the Chef and I have a hunch that the families of this country will enjoy these desserts quite as much as do the guests of the restaurant."

Dinner

Cream of Tomato Soup

Lamb & String Bean Casserole

Baked Potatoes

Escalloped Corn

Cottage Puffs with Lemon Sauce

Coffee or Tea (Children)

All Measurements Are Level

Recipe Serves Four

Lamb and String Bean Casserole

Order 1 1/2 lbs. shoulder or neck of lamb or use 2 large lamb shanks. Remove the bones, excess fat and skin. Cut the lamb into bite-sized pieces. Melt 2 tbs. margarine; add the meat and saute 10 min. or until light brown. Add 1 chopped onion and 1/2 lb. string beans cut lengthwise in narrow strips. Simmer 10 min. longer. Then add 1 c. solid tinned tomatoes, 1 tsp. salt, 1/2 tsp. pepper and 1/4 tsp. powdered mint. Transfer to a casserole. Put in 4 peeled white potatoes cut in halves.

Cover and bake in a moderate oven, 375 F., until the lamb and potatoes are tender, about 1 hr. If desired, thinned string beans may be used in place of fresh beans. In this case add them to the casserole when it is half baked.

Cottage Puffs

Measure 1/2 tsp. vanilla or lemon extract and 1/4 c. margarine or shortening into a bowl. Work against the sides of the bowl until creamy, using the back of a mixing spoon. Gradually blend in 1 c. sugar, 2 eggs which have been well beaten. Sift together 1 1/2 c. flour, 3 tsp. baking powder and 1/2 tsp. salt. Add alternately with 1/2 c. milk to the first mixture, beating with each addition. Transfer to a good sized cup cake pans and bake 25 min. in a moderate oven, 375 F. Serve with lemon sauce. This makes 1 doz. puffs.

Trick of the Chef

To be sure creamed tomato soup will not curdle or separate, beat in 1 c. sugar, then pour and stir the hot tomato into the hot milk very slowly. Then heat but do not boil.

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



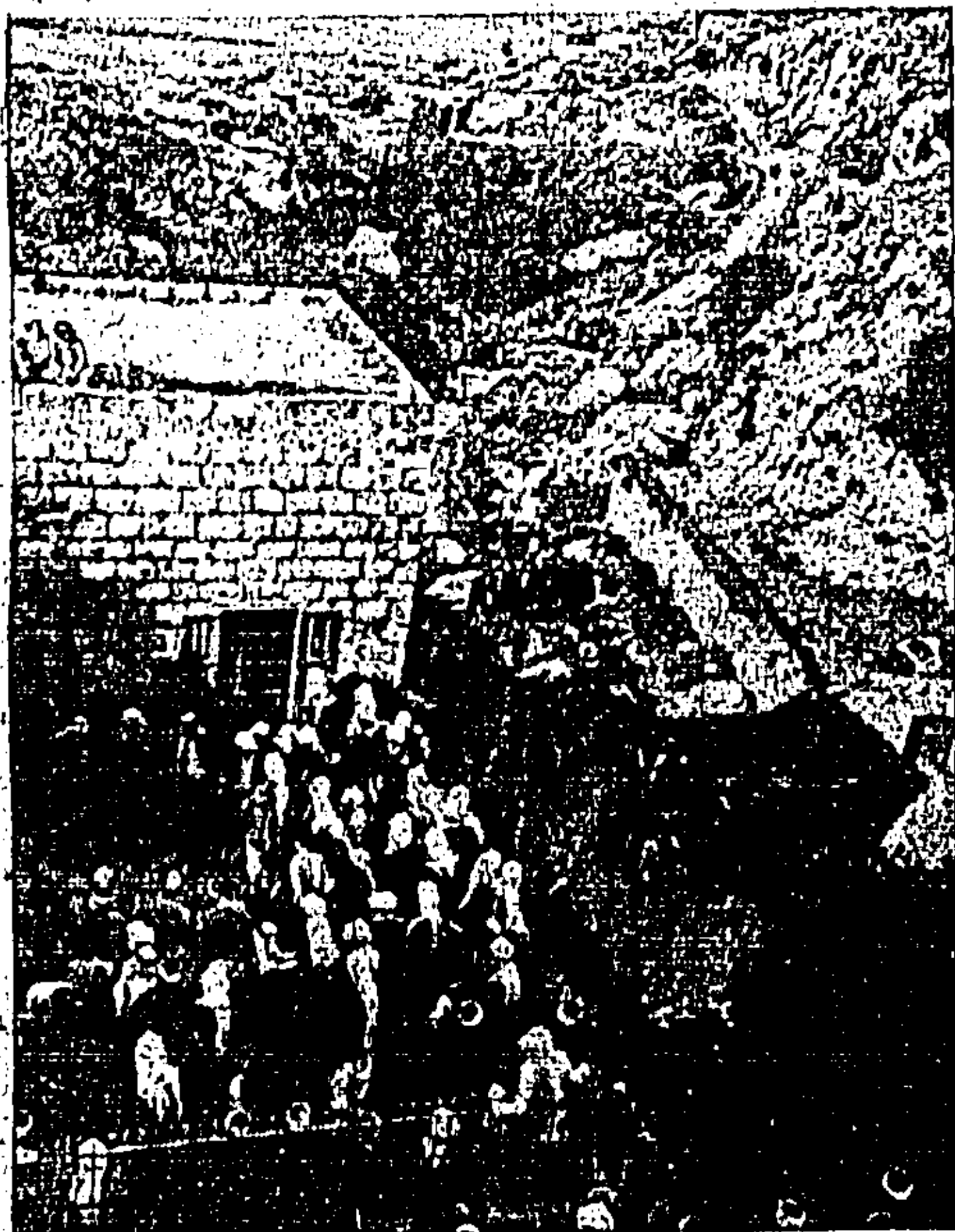
ROYAL TOURIST—Princess Margaret Rose, centre, alights from a car on the Isle of Capri. The Princess is now on her way home after her Italian holiday.



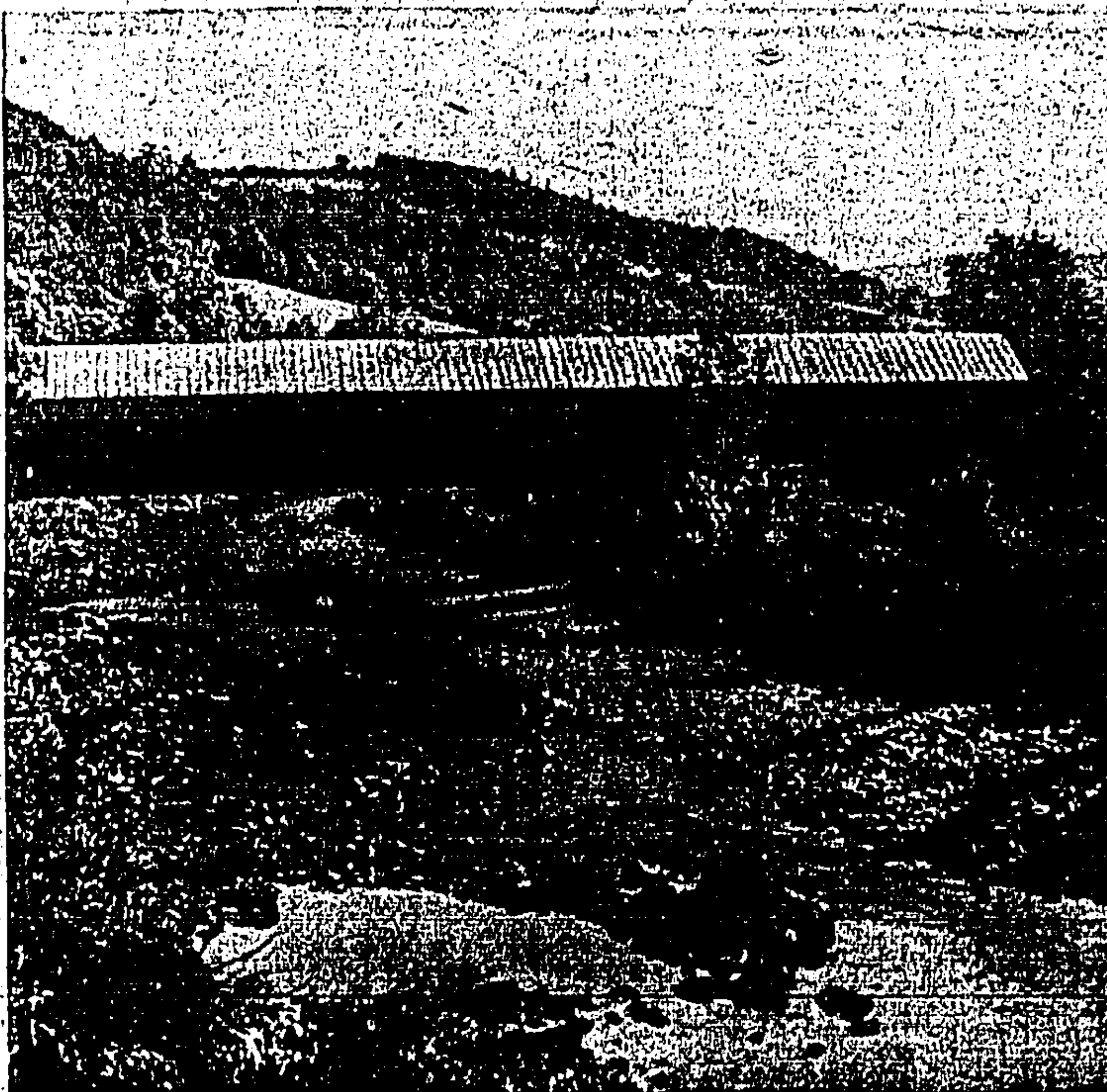
STREET SCENE—Mrs. Ruby Smith, in Atlanta, Georgia, was knocked down by a truck whose driver was afterwards charged with reckless driving. While waiting for the ambulance, the unhappy victim is comforted by a bystander, who shields her from the rain.



SLOW UP, THERE—This newcomer to the Land Park Zoo, in Sacramento, California, is only six hours old, but he's wobbling after mama zebra as fast as he can. Of course, he's pretty shaky yet, but a few hearty meals will put a lot of energy into those thin legs.



PILGRIMAGE DAY—This view, in Hittin, Israel, shows a balcony where some of the Druse, a minority group of Israel, are performing their national dance on their Pilgrimage Day. They fight with the Israeli army, but under their own colours.



OLD FASHIONED—New York State, despite the modernity of its capital city, still has 32 of these old-fashioned covered bridges. This 228-foot bridge over the Schoharie Creek, near North Blenheim, was built in 1855. It is said to be the longest single-span covered wooden bridge in the world.



RELAXING—Pretty Pat Hall takes it easy in the noon sun at Yuma Beach, California. Her two-piece swim suit is made of metallic cotton plaid.



HEAT WAVE—This tree, in a barber's shop in Chicago, which has blossomed for the last six years, bore fruit for the first time as a result of the city's recent heat wave.



ON HOLIDAY—These Swiss children stock up with sweets, fruits and cakes, before leaving Berlin. The train was captured by the British in Berlin, and took the children on holidays to their native country.



BAD TAKE OFF—James Earl Ray, once a fugitive, is seen in a new home on a take-off from Dulles Air Force Base, New York. The plane was captured by the British in Berlin, and took the children on holidays to their native country.

JOAN BLONDELL,
glamorous star says,
"Pink lipstick is the Hollywood
craze and 'Pink Queen' is
the perfect pink."

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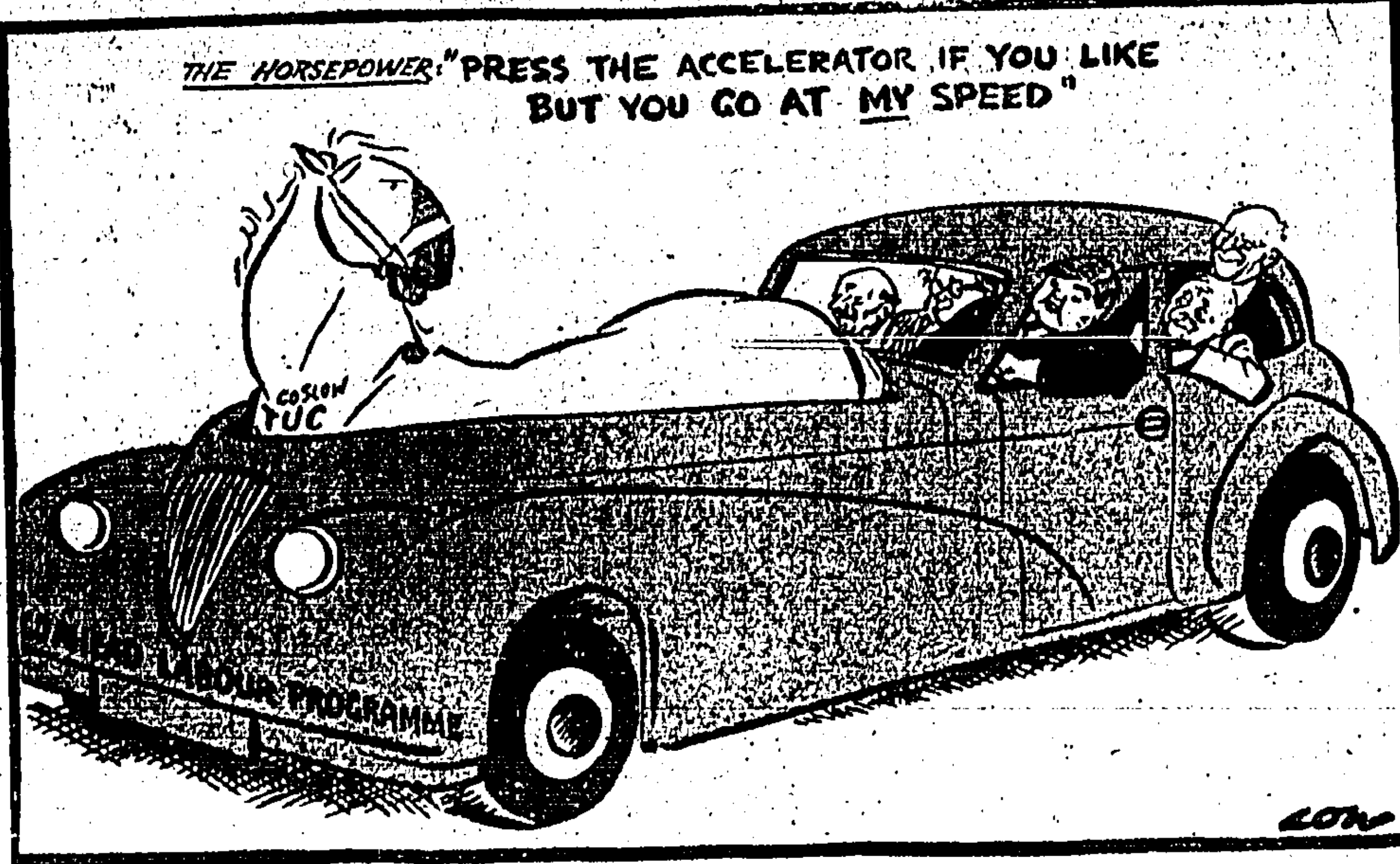
LORETTA YOUNG

WILLIAM HOLDEN
ROBERT MITCHELL

Rachel and the Stranger

ALSO WALT DISNEY'S COLOUR CARTOON "DRIP DIPPY DONALD"

Next Change: "GHOST CATCHERS"



I EXPECTED MORE FUSS

Sefton Delmer takes his NEWSMAP to Dublin

DUBLIN.

DOWN in the lobby of my hotel some young men in tweed jackets are trying out a new type of golf club belonging to one of them called Tony. The girls at the reception desk are offering encouragement and constructive criticism. So is everyone else who passes.

In the street outside the hotel a little girl in a long, blue dress and what were once a pair of high-heeled, white court shoes is trying to sell newspapers. But she does not seem to be doing much business. Nowhere do I see any of those little knots of debaters—those street-corner parliaments—which experience in other countries has led me to associate with scenes of political tension. And yet I am told that I find myself here in a scene of desperate political tension.

What They Say

I HAVE talked with the highest political experts of the country. They all insist that not only Dublin but the whole of this newborn republic is reeling with the most passionate indignation at the latest outrage—this injury done to them by the British.

Only with the greatest difficulty is the youth of Ireland being held back, they say. Just I am warned, might be enough to cause it to boil over in an orgy of shooting, murder, and civil war. That is what they tell me.

Now I must confess I have looked carefully for symptoms of this excitement among the general public not only today but ever since I arrived here. I have found none.

On the contrary, I have found "it" and what anywhere else I would be prepared almost to describe as public indifference.

And I say that after attending Friday night's all-party protest meeting in "Dun's" street, I was amazed to find large patches of the street empty.

People were walking away after listening to the speeches for only a few minutes.

Police State

NOW, although I find this failure to mobilize popular hate on the grand old scale encouraging, please do not think I am in any situation here as anything but extremely dangerous.

What alarms me most is that if present trends are allowed to go unchecked, I can see Ireland in a little but in fact, it is in danger of becoming foreign to the British way of living.

For I can see here in the Southern Ireland of today the

germs of that most foreign kind of regime—the police State.

I can see these germs in the forces that have made Southern Ireland break with Crown and Commonwealth against the stated word of its elected Government, and are now trying to force the Northern Irish to follow them whether they like it or not.

I could also see germs from which a police State might grow right there in that O'Connell Street meeting. Sitting up there on the platform of national union were Ministers who were joining in the cheer to hate, not because they believed in it, but because—and that has been made very plain to me in my talks with them—they were afraid.

These men fear, like their colleagues in Spain and Belgrade feared before them, that if they do not join in, then the extremists will have them swept out of office.

They are not prepared to appeal against the extremists and their blackmail to the peaceful, reasonable elements in the population, although I believe that these peaceful reasonable citizens are in the majority.

When Costello formed his Government—in February last year he announced publicly that he would not make any alteration in the Constitution. "But," he said, "I reserve the right to do so at any time."

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It Went Wrong

THEN, in the summer, de Valera's Opposition suddenly threw out the challenge in the Dail.

"Put in a Bill repealing the External Relations Act and we shall support you," Poor little Costello.

"If we don't do it ourselves they will do it," he told his Cabinet. "If we oppose it, hell will break loose. I cannot start imprisoning Irishmen because they defy the External Relations Act." And so the Cabinet decided to repeal.

In that decision they were encouraged by yet another circumstance, so my Irish friends inform me.

"Mr. A. H. H. Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Noel-Baker, had all been in Ireland for their holidays. They had talked with Costello and his friends. They had been most friendly and sympathetic. Costello—and I have this from the best possible Irish sources—felt he might not only be able to get British Government support, but combine it with a quick ending of partition."

And then, perhaps—why not?—he might lead back a beaming and united Ireland into the Commonwealth.

But it all went wrong.

An invitation, I am told, was sent through unofficial channels to the Northern Irish leaders to come and play golf with Costello, and talk things over. He was ready to give them any guarantees they wanted providing partition was abolished.

But the Northerners would not play.

A good diplomat would without doubt have informed him. For it was to our interest that he should handle the situation smoothly.

Bad Omission

At last, in Paris, a friendly agreement was made between Britain and Eire. Repeal was to be announced in both Parliaments. The terms, which it was to be announced were to be agreed by the two Governments—and, so my Irish informants insist, all consequential legislation arising out of repeal was also to be agreed.

I am told by my Irish sources that no agreed minutes exist of this meeting. A bad omission.

But whether the Irish are right or not in claiming that the British broke faith in not letting them have advance information about the Ireland Bill, in my view it was a most serious error by the Commonwealth Relations Office to withhold this information, and that is what the Irish say it did.

When the Bill was finally communicated to Mr Costello on

FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER LIFTS THE LID OFF THE NEAR DISASTER IN GREECE

By Peter Lovegrove

HOW near the British Forces were to a "first-class disaster" in Greece in December 1944 when the Greek partisans made their initial attempt to dominate the whole country by armed revolution is revealed in Field Marshal Viscount Alexander's dispassionate report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the four highly critical and dramatic months following his appointment as Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, which has just been published in London.

Britain, which had fostered the cause of Greek liberation in an active way since 1940, when it gave material assistance to its gallant allies first against Italian and German aggression, again landed a small force on Greek territory in October 1944, this time to maintain law and order after the enemy withdrawal, establish the Government in Athens, and arrange for food and supplies for a population which had suffered severely from hunger and cold during the Nazi occupation.

This force was composed of 4th Indian Division and three extra brigades spread out over Athens and the principal ports, four RAF squadrons and five squadrons of the RAF Regiment.

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Before our return to Greece, the two remaining resistance groups in the country, the Communist-dominated EAM, which possessed the only considerable armed force (ELAS), and controlled the greater part of the territory, and the EDES, which was supported by the hardy and warlike population in the north-west, had agreed to disarm their armed forces on the arrival of the British troops, and had placed themselves under the operational control of the Supreme Allied Commander.

EAM had also previously come to an agreement with the Greek Government in exile, and a unified government had been formed. Lastly, all groups concerned had agreed that a National Guard of 40,000 men should be raised by conscription to maintain order, and that subsequently this should be replaced by a regular army of the divisions. The responsibility for equipping these forces was assumed by the British Government, in accordance with the decision of the Tehran Conference.

EAM, which had devoted much attention and effort

during the Nazi occupation to "postwar planning" with the intention of securing complete predominance at the liberation, did not honour its engagement. It did not disarm the ELAS units, which began to concentrate on the capital. The attempt to seize power began on December 3 when strikes were called in Athens and Piræus, the shooting starting at a demonstration held, contrary to Government orders, in the centre of the capital. Three "regular" ELAS divisions, closely controlled by political commissars, and about 12,000 "reserves," mainly in civilian clothes, then proceeded to march into Athens to take over control. British troops in that area were 23. Armoured Brigade, mainly organized as Infantry, 2 Parachute Brigade, 130 Infantry Brigade, (less one battalion) and 5th Indian Infantry Brigade.

BRITISH TROOPS

"It had been hoped that British forces would not become embroiled in these domestic conflicts," writes Field Marshal Alexander. "It was impossible, however, for us to allow the destinies of a country for which we had been made responsible by inter-Allied agreement to be settled by armed revolution, and the troops were ordered to resist the ELAS attack. They were few in number and badly placed for they were not tactically disposed, but they were successful in checking the first onslaught. Taking up positions for a siege they awaited what relief could be spared from other quarters."

Cut off from the sea, barely in touch with the airfield six miles away, the British troops were soon holding a small and dangerously vulnerable perimeter in the very centre of Athens. ELAS, many in civilian clothes, attacked energetically and were very successful with infiltration tactics and sniping, and brought our position under continuous mortar and artillery fire. Worst of all, our small force, had only three days' supply of ammunition and six days' rations.

This was the situation facing Viscount Alexander when, on assuming command in the Mediterranean Theatre, he flew over to Greece with Resident Minister Harold Macmillan and Major-General Airey, then Chief Intelligence Officer and the present GOC in Tilsit.

DEPENDENT ON SPEED

"It was evident," he recalls, "that only immediate and energetic measures could avert a first-class disaster." "It was clear what had to be done, but it was far from certain whether we should be able to do it, for all depended on the speed with which I could bring reinforcements."

The Supreme Commander ordered the Commander in Greece, to hold on at all costs, to secure the airfield, and to withdraw all his outlying detachments—which was not effected without some unfortunate incidents. From Italy came RAF reinforcements and the 4th British Infantry Division by air.

Fortunately, for the next few days, activity in Athens was on a reduced scale. This gave elements of the 4th Division time to arrive, and heavy fighting in the Piræus area, in which the garrison of HMS Alex participated, led to the clearing of the harbour by Christmas Eve; then the road linking Piræus to Athens was freed, and our maintenance position became firmer.

DIFFERENT POSITION

The military position took on a very different complexion as four Divisions went into action complete, and ELAS were driven from Athens street by street. Early in January 1945, our troops were over 40 miles northwest of the capital, by the 8th, EAM had asked for a military truce, which came into effect a week later. On February 12 the Government itself signed an agreement with

(Continued on Page 5)

C.V.R. Thompson reports the US scene

New York.

PEACE moves between the U.S. and Russia have not ended all the anti-Soviet talk here, but they have stopped many people listening to it. . . . Despite depression talk, first-quarter profits for 197 companies are up 21 percent on 1948, but oil, textile, building material, soap, and electrical industry profits are down. . . . Depression note: Executives who used to catch the 9.13 a.m. from Stamford to New York now take the 8.11.

ONE cafe in Yorkville, N.Y. York's German town, has just put up a six-foot-high picture of Hitler. . . . After years' study, anthropologists at Washington's Smithsonian Institution have found an anatomical reason why women started to wear high heels. Must have been fun, culture, they say. . . . Threepenny beer has brought so much extra business to the down-and-outers' bar that owner Sam Atkins has now installed four more beer-pumps.

WASHINGTON will soon announce a new cut in down-payment for car-buying on the never-never system, but not in time to save another wave of price rising. . . . Award of the year, the Pulitzer Prize for American biography goes to Robert Sherwood for his White House Diary of Harry Hopkins.

CONGRESS has passed a Bill legalising wholesale killing of Washington's starlings "to prevent a nuisance from becoming a calamity." . . . Common cold symptoms have been stopped in 75 percent of cases in industrial experiments with the hay fever drug pyribenzamine hydrochloride.

HINTS to UNO from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—Do no repeat speeches already made. . . . needless points of order, stop insisting on translations, everyone a draftsman, he language used, arrive at the language used, Third Avenue bar in the film "The Big Sister" has been sold for \$2,000.

A \$25,000 probe into the life insurance business was vetoed by Congress, no with the idea of taking it over, but just to make sure everything is all right. They shipped off an out-dated nameplate at Washington headquarters of

the a on bomb high command—read: "United States Public Health Service." . . . THE yearly battle for more money less-work opened with 15,000 workers in three big factories on strike. . . . Norman Thomas, America's best-known Socialist, says he got more fan mail about a article on his dog's death than when running for President.

SAID Adolphe Menjou in a breakfast table broadcast: "The only difference between Hollywood and any small town is that Hollywood enjoys a once-in-a-lifetime of the greatest infanta on earth." . . . Chief American warrier of the moment—whether the car will go and the fish bite.

SHOW BUSINESS: "Fallen Idol" is already talked of as the film of the year. . . . Back from Britain, producer Crawford said: "English critics are rather put out because shows that really wham-bang 'em are all American." . . . Hollywood, which has always been a Negroes as comical servants, is making three films about the Negro problem. . . . There's "near-revolution" in Hollywood because surveys say the word "love" in a film title is "box-office poison."

NANCY Knot in the Market

PRETZEL MISTERY NO-I CAN'T STAND CRUMBS IN MY BED

REMINDS ME TOO MUCH OF WORK CONTORTIONIST

bif When there's a Bif, I needn't use my fist

DRIP DIPPY DONALD

Next Change: "GHOST CATCHERS"

Six Local Counsel In Appeal Before Full Court

Six prominent Counsel were this morning engaged before the Full Court of Appeal, comprising Mr Justice Williams and Mr Justice Scholes, in an appeal brought by Hangkan Kwintung Woo, solicitor, of Messrs Woo and Woo, Prince's Building, against the decision of the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, in awarding judgment to the respondent (plaintiff in the original action) for specific performance of an agreement for the sale of No. 48 Kennedy Road, together with an order that Woo execute a proper conveyance of the property.

Mr Eldon Potter, KC, the Hon. Leo d'Almeida, KC, and Mr Brook A. Bernaschi, all instructed by Mr Woo, appeared on behalf of the appellant. The respondent, Liu Lan-fong, alias Liu Ah-lan, widow of Koo Shui-ting, alias Koo Wan-sing, of the Shui Hing Company, Nos. 187-193 Des Voeux Road Central, was represented by Mr H. G. Sheldon, KC, Mr John McNeill and Mr D.A.L. Wright, all instructed by Messrs Haslam and Co.

In the action before the Chief Justice, Liu Lan-fong, as administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Koo Shui-ting, claimed specific performance of an agreement dated August 18, 1943, and made between Koo and the appellant, H. K. Woo, for the sale by Woo of No. 48 Kennedy Road.

The agreement was executed on behalf of Woo by his attorney, Chan Un-chau, Woo himself being at the time in Free China, whither he had gone by reason of circumstances created by the Japanese invasion of Hongkong. The agreement specified the purchase price as 60,000 Japanese yen and provided for the payment on the date of the agreement of 50,000 yen on account of the purchase price. That payment was duly made and acknowledged by endorsement on the agreement. The purchase price was to be completed within a month, but time was not an essence of the agreement.

In reviewing the evidence at the time he delivered judgment on February 25 last, the Chief Justice said that the defendant (Woo) undertook to give a title free from encumbrances—a clause of some importance—because pre-occupation mortgages were outstanding to the tune of HK\$100,000.

PAID IN YEN

"The balance of the purchase price was in due course paid in military yen, the amount outstanding in respect of the mortgages were paid in military yen, the first mortgage executed in recognition of English form and assignment of the property in favour of the purchaser were executed in English, Chinese and Japanese forms. The transaction was not carried to completion by registration, either with the Japanese authorities or under the British law of Hongkong, and the difficulty now is that, by reason of section 3 and 4 of the Debtors and Creditors (Occupation Period) Ordinance, 1946, the mortgage debts on the property have not been discharged."

Mr Potter told the Court that there was a misunderstanding at the time which Mr d'Almeida was going to raise and after he had been heard he would start.

Mr d'Almeida said that the point arose out of a notice of intention to sell further evidence. That evidence, he said, was not available at the hearing in the Court below and he did not think the Court would require authorities for it in the circumstances to be admitted. Further, Mr d'Almeida said he had his learned friend, Mr Sheldon, that appellant had also received, since the judgment in his case, a letter from Mr d'Almeida to the effect that the point arose out of the notice of intention to sell further evidence. That evidence, he said, was not available at the hearing in the Court below and he did not think the Court would require authorities for it in the circumstances to be admitted. Further, Mr d'Almeida said he had his learned friend, Mr Sheldon, that appellant had also received, since the judgment in his case, a letter from Mr d'Almeida to the effect that the point arose out of the notice of intention to sell further evidence.

NO OBJECTION

Mr Justice Williams: Mr Sheldon, have you any objection, in further evidence being called?

Mr Sheldon: No, my Lord.

Mr Justice Williams: Mr Justice Scholes felt that new evidence should not be called. It did not form a determining or important influence on the result of the case.

Mr d'Almeida said that that principle apply only if the other side. Since Mr Sheldon had raised no objection, he was merely bringing the account up to date, completing the picture, so to speak. If the Court was now asked to call the evidence, it would be to call the evidence.

the son and attorney of the second mortgagee (Ko Ho-ning) in the case. They had a conversation, Ko produced a letter, a copy of which he handed appellant. The letter was one sent to Ko Ho-ning at the same time Ko handed appellant a copy of the reply received. Appellant also produced to the Court a statement of account from Messrs Lo and Lo, acting on behalf of the first mortgagee, Messrs Kwong Sang Hong Ltd. (Cross-examined by Mr Sheldon, Woo admitted that up to the time of judgment no claim had been made against him by either the first or second mortgagee. He agreed that Ko Ho-ning was an old friend of his and that the man was also very rich. He further agreed that on August 29, 1947, the second mortgagee had written to Messrs Haslam stating that he had no further claim.

NO CLAIM MADE

Woo also agreed that between the date of the passing of the Debtors and Creditors Ordinance in June, 1946, and when judgment was delivered no claim of any kind had been made upon him.

He explained that in 1943 his late son, P. Y. Woo, went to Macao and endeavoured to provide for Ko Ho-ning to keep payment in military yen at the rate of four military yen to one Hongkong dollar. P. Y. Woo pointed out to Ko that he was under obligation to accept, as otherwise the consequences would be serious. Under those circumstances Ko accepted payment.

Mr Sheldon asked why that consequence should be serious for Ko when he was at the time living in Macao. Woo replied that Ko had various leasehold properties and businesses in Hongkong and it would have been easy enough for the Japanese authorities to get at him if he had refused.

Mr Sheldon: Why did you not tell me this interesting story in the Court below? What I suggested in the Court below was that you knew perfectly well that Ko, your old friend and very rich man, would not in fact make any claim against you at all. Do you remember me putting that to you?

Woo: More or less to that effect.

Why did you not mention to the Chief Justice that this man had been forced to take this money, if that was your case? I had no occasion to do so, and in point of fact I handed a statement to my Counsel regarding my visit to Macao on January 22, 1946, to the effect that I was not aware of the statement in the letter about being forced to accept such payment is wholly untrue and you know it is untrue—I do not agree.

Mr Bernaschi remarked that it was quite clear from a letter which Mr d'Almeida read in the Court that the mortgages had reserved their rights.

Mr Potter then went on to deal with the appeal itself. He said that the appeal involved the sale of the property free from encumbrances. Under the agreement of sale in August-September, 1943, Woo was to receive 60,000 military yen for his property, and he had the mortgage to the extent of HK\$103,000.

Those mortgage plus interest were to be discharged by payment of military yen and where they were in fact discharged by virtue of the judgment delivered against him, and the Chief Justice's conclusion would be that the mortgage was discharged. Woo was now compelled to pay the mortgages which were discharged in August-September, 1943, to the extent of HK\$103,000 principal plus interest to date, and for his property as well. In other words, Counsel declared, the mortgages were revived, and if the judgment was correct, appellant had to pay that money.

Four points emerged from the judgment, Mr Potter went on. The first was that the military yen was the only recognised currency at that time and it was a criminal offence to make a payment in Hongkong dollars; (2) the creditor was bound to accept payment in military yen of even war-time Hongkong dollar debts; (3) the first mortgage was in fact paid off at the time when the agreement for sale was made with the creditor and the first mortgagee executed a resignation of his mortgage, and the second mortgage, who was in Macao, was paid off at a later date—but in the meantime and indeed with the consent and at the request of the purchaser, a sum of money was given that the second mortgage would also be

Princess Dodges Reporters

Slips Out Of Paris For Picnic

Paris, May 29.—Princess Margaret, this afternoon gave newspaper reporters the slip and drove out of Paris for a private picnic in the country.

She left the British Embassy by the back gate and the Ambassador's black Rolls-Royce whisked her across the city, hotly pursued by press cars. It is understood that she had planned a private party and did not intend to disclose either her destination or the names of her guests.

Earlier, the Princess attended morning service at the British Embassy Church. She walked the 150 yards between the Embassy and the Rue Falgout St. Honoré and the Church, which is round the corner. There were no barriers or police.

The Princess lunched in the pretty village of Barbizon, on the edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, at the Hotel des Charmettes, where Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh lunched a year ago. Barbizon became famous as the haunt of artists and writers of the last century, among the most famous being the French painter, Jean-François Millet, and Robert Louis Stevenson, who first met his American wife there.—Reuter.

INFURIATED STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

The arrests began on Friday morning.

The acting President asserted, "The government has documents proving a general strike is being fomented throughout the country as a prelude to unleashing civil war that would have destroyed the foundations of the motherland."

He said the government arrested and banished the leaders because the country "cannot be at the mercy of this small group." At least nine other prominent opposition leaders followed Lechin into forced exile, including two colonels and two lieutenants in the Army, three politicians, one banker and one Communist newspaperman.

The temper of the Patino workers reached boiling point after months of negotiations for wage increases failed. The company claimed would wipe out its profits.

Patino, in the Catala region employs more than 8,000 miners.—United Press.

Memorial Day Observed Here

Tribute to the war dead of America was paid this morning at the Kublin Memorial at the junction of Tin Lok Lane and Leighton Hill Road when U.S. citizens gathered for the annual Memorial Day service.

Hopper, United States Consul, presided and prayers were offered by Comdr. E. H. Arnold, Chaplain on board the USS Eldorado, while a group of men from the U.S. Marine Corps provided the guard of honor. The wreaths were laid on the base of the memorial and were later taken to the Colonial Cemetery.

Realized that the purchase would be freed from it and (4) according to the then existing occupation law the mortgage debts were in fact completely discharged in September, 1943, and were regarded by all parties as being completely paid off.

Mr Potter next dealt with the question of frustration which, he said, was a vital point of the appeal. In his judgment, the Chief Justice dealing with frustration, said, "No doubt he (Woo) hoped, when he made the agreement, to pay off the mortgages out of the purchase price and possibly he would not have made the agreement if he could have foreseen the enactment of the Ordinance, but I cannot regard these mental reservations on matters not dealt with in the agreement as going to the root of the agreement and I am therefore of opinion that there was no frustration."

Such a statement was wholly incorrect, Mr Potter submitted. There was no question of any mental reservation on the appellant's part in fact, the debt had been paid off. The sale of No. 48 Kennedy Road was to be free from encumbrances. It was not a severable but a complete agreement. It was manifest from what happened in September, 1943, that the purchaser would not have touched that property if he had not been satisfied at the time that the encumbrances had been paid off, any more than Woo would have sold the property if he were not satisfied that the encumbrances had been discharged. The appeal is proceeding.

SIDE GLANCES By Galdraith



"This club is going to seed—we haven't done anything the town thought worth talking about since our Halloween party!"

HK Engineering Company's \$475,000 Profit

"With regard to future prospects, it looks as though construction activities in the Colony will not be as remunerative this year as in the last, though to date we cannot complain," remarked Mr Horace Kadoorie, Chairman, at the 23rd ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Company Ltd., held at St. George's Building this morning.

A profit of \$475,211.58 on the year's working was reported.

Addressing the meeting, Mr Kadoorie said: "You will remember, Gentlemen, that our houses on K.I.L. 4137 suffered very heavy damage during the Japanese occupation. I am glad to tell you that during last year we repaired two of the four houses and built two of the other two. On complying with the Government building covenant, we will be entitled to apply for Crown leases, and this we hope to do shortly. We must not forget that eighteen of our other houses on K.I.L. 2657 still require major repairs in order to preserve them. These repairs will cost us in the neighbourhood of \$250,000 and will have to be taken in hand."

Turning to the construction side, the Company has been kept very busy throughout the year. We received a fair share of business both with regard to construction and piling. We were employed in the erection of cotton mills, store buildings, sub-stations, timber stores, and various other industrial buildings. In addition, we were asked to reconduct a number of residences. During the year our manager, Mr A. V. Skvorzov, returned from his well-deserved home leave. While abroad Mr Skvorzov made a study of various industrial enterprises in America, England and the Continent. During his investigations he paid particular attention to air-conditioning, air-locks, factory lay-outs, etc. I am pleased to say that the result of Mr Skvorzov's study, which as I have indicated was very much combined with business, has already been lucrative to the Company's business.

Our quarry at Hok On is proving a steady source of income. The stone is crushed on a mobile plant and is used for building purposes. It is a good demand for our products. Turning to the Accounts, the profit for the year under review amounts to \$475,211.58, to which must be added the amount brought forward from last year of \$36,241.30, giving an amount available for appropriation of \$511,452.88. Less such amount due for Corporation Profit Tax (1949/50) payable on the profit for the year under review.

Regarding the item of \$314,200.07, being War Losses, there is very little likelihood of obtaining repatriation, and in view of the fact that we have not written down anything on account since the occupation of our Board deem it wise to write down War Losses to \$120,000.00.

Our Balance Sheet shows that at the end of the Company's financial year our overdraft of \$287,877.80, which has been increased substantially since that date. With regard to future prospects, it looks as though construction activities in the Colony will not be as remunerative this year as in the last, though to date we cannot complain. As far as the rentals of our properties are concerned, these will show an increase due to the new house constructed on K. I. L. 4137.

Mr W. A. Welch seconded the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

On the proposal of Mr A. D. Skvorzov, seconded by Mr D. Cohen, Messrs W. A. Welch and Lawrence Kadoorie were re-elected Directors.

Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors at an increased remuneration of \$2,000 on the proposal of Mr A. M. Braga, seconded by Mr W. W. Lo.

Present at the meeting were: Messrs Horace Kadoorie (Chairman), W. A. Welch and M. W. Lo (Directors), E. Sammet (Secretary), and the following shareholders: Messrs A. M. Braga, A. V. Skvorzov, J. Grant, D. Cohen and Lau Loi-on.

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Milestone On Road To Peace

Schuman On Four-Power Talks

Strasbourg, May 29.—The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Robert Schuman, who came here today, from the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris, said that he hoped the four-power talks would prove to be a milestone on the road to peace.

Addressing the Annual Congress of the Popular Republican Party, M. Schuman said that it was too early to speak with any certainty, but he hoped the talks would, in any case, lead to the abandoning of the cold war.

"The Soviet proposal for a return to quadripartite control of Germany was described by M. Schuman as 'a fragmentary proposal and a bad modus vivendi.'"

"I hope we shall not have to withdraw to so defective a position," he added.

"France wants a solution for Germany for its own sake and not against anybody. For us, Germany is not a pawn, and must not be considered as a potential accomplice in a future conflict. We do not want anybody to 'use Germany against Russia.'"

M. Schuman then made a reference to the developments after the war of 1914-18.

"Certain people talk of Rapallo," he said, (The Treaty of Rapallo, signed on April 16, 1922, between Germany and Russia, cancelled mutual claims to reparations and provided for most-favoured nation treatment in trade dealings).

"I can re-assure them. The Soviet proposal cannot form a useful backstop to anything like Rapallo," M. Schuman declared.—Reuter.

NEAR DISASTER IN GREECE

(Continued from Page 4)

EAM which enabled British troops and Greek National Guards to cross the demarcation line on March 2 and occupy previous ELAS territory. "Their duties," explains the reports, "were to ensure the disarmament of all irregular forces and to collect the arms which ELAS had agreed to surrender. Large quantities of arms were, in fact, surrendered, most of them in a poor state of repair, but an unknown, though large quantity of the more efficient weapons were concealed in carefully organized deposits. After order had been restored many of these secret caches were disclosed by the local inhabitants. For there had been a violent revolution of feeling away from EAM, but undoubtedly a proportion escaped discovery.

There were certain irreconcilables who took to the hills; but their numbers were very small because of the lack of general sympathy. They could only maintain themselves in any strength in the immediate neighbourhood of the Albanian, Yugoslav and Bulgarian borders. The forces available to us were completely inadequate to exercise any sort of control on these long and mountainous frontiers. Our troops now turned to the task of organising relief for the civilian population."

A TRIBUTE

In a final tribute to the discipline and determination of the British Services who ensured the speedy success of these desperate measures, the Supreme Commander concluded: "The fighting in Athens was peculiarly bitter, as is only natural in the case of street fighting against a treacherous enemy who will assume the guise of an innocent civilian. I owe it to the fighting men of the three Services to state that in spite of the aggravating circumstances, and in spite of the scenes they witnessed which they never failed to display in spirit of understanding, patience and chivalry, and above all, to do their duty."

Radio Hongkong

6.00 Programme Summary: 6.01 News, 6.02 Midland Light Orchestra (BBC), 6.03 Hospital Reception, 6.04 News, 6.05 News, 6.06 News, 6.07 News, 6.08 News, 6.09 News, 6.10 News, 6.11 News, 6.12 News, 6.13 News, 6.14 News, 6.15 News, 6.16 News, 6.17 News, 6.18 News, 6.19 News, 6.20 News, 6.21 News, 6.22 News, 6.23 News, 6.24 News, 6.25 News, 6.26 News, 6.27 News, 6.28 News, 6.29 News, 6.30 News, 6.31 News, 6.32 News, 6.33 News, 6.34 News, 6.35 News, 6.36 News, 6.37 News, 6.38 News, 6.39 News, 6.40 News, 6.41 News, 6.42 News, 6.43 News, 6.44 News, 6.45 News, 6.46 News, 6.47 News, 6.48 News, 6.49 News, 6.50 News, 6.51 News, 6.52 News, 6.53 News, 6.54 News, 6.55 News, 6.56 News, 6.57 News, 6.58 News, 6.59 News, 6.60 News, 6.61 News, 6.62 News, 6.63 News, 6.64 News, 6.65 News, 6.66 News, 6.67 News, 6.68 News, 6.69 News, 6.70 News, 6.71 News, 6.72 News, 6.73 News, 6.74 News, 6.75 News, 6.76 News, 6.77 News, 6.78 News, 6.79 News, 6.80 News, 6.81 News, 6.82 News, 6.83 News, 6.84 News, 6.85 News, 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